JGardner 7oct68

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDY, JULY 2, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 26

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible to* the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869-tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

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$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

THE snow is still two feet deep in Maine.

Florida has abundance of ripe peaches.

THE cable does a business of £645 per day.

THE orange crops of Florida will be very large.

SAILOR collars are the new fashion for ladies.

Americans are crowding Jerusalem this season.

THERE is but one licensed hotel in Tioga county.

IN Atlanta there is a woman who weighs 728 pounds.

Mr. Peabody has expended in gifts seven million dollars.

A New York hotel is being erected at a cost of $2,000,000.

One-eighth of the whole population of the globe is military.

THERE are 3642 languages spoken and 1000 different religions in the world.

Twenty-four persons have disappeared mysteriously from New York in the last two weeks.

Kansas City has a young lady somnambulist, who takes midnight drives in her night clothes.

IN Salt Lake persons are fined ten dollars for being drunk, and twenty dollars for profanity. Good.

A gentleman died in Chicago last week leaving life insurance policies to the amount of $150,000.

Gen. Hamilton, in his canvass for the Governorship of Texas, declares that if elected he will never pardon a fairly convicted criminal.

QUEEN CHRISTINA having returned to Paris, the happy family of Spanish Bourbons is at present in full feather at the French capital. Christina is rich enough to buy out all the planters of Cuba, but she displays a remarkable energy in retaining the mony which she took away from Spain.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS are making fun of "Bull Run Russell's" letters descriptive of the Prince of Wales' tour in Egypt. In one of them he says: "As there were no *other* asses to be found, the Duke of Southerland, Colonel Truesdale, Colonel Marshall and myself were obliged to trudge on foot."

THE VICE PRESIDENT having telegraphed to San Francisco that she, the said San Francisco, was now united to the East by ties that can never be destroyed. A California paper begs leave to correct. It assures Schuyler that green cottonwood ties are quite destructible. Tally one for the Pacific slope.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON thinks that if woman is to vote, she must have a decent place to deposit her vote. "The State," he says, "must build houses instead of dirty rooms and corner shops; the State must build palaces and halls in which women can deposite their votes in the presence of their sons, and brothers, and fathers. The effect of that reform upon the general voting of the State all can feel."

A NARROW ESCAPE.—At New Haven, last week, as a little girl three years old was looking out of a window of a third story house she lost her balance and fell. Quite a number of persons saw her fall and expected that she would be dashed in pieces on the pavement below. But, very fortunately, the loop of the child's shoe string caught upon the blind fastener, and she hung in that position until a man who saw her frightful condition could run from the street upstairs and take her in. It was a very narrow escape from instant death.

BOUGHT SOME REAL ESTATE.—The smallest lot on record, and the most extravagant one, was sold in New York city lately. The improvements on Portland street were to cut through a corner lot, perhaps half its depth, and the man who owned the next lot thought it would be a fair chance to widen his own by buying the remainder. He asked the owner what he would sell the margin for, whatever it might be when the street was carried through. One hundred dollars was asked and paid, and the purchaser was delighted with the thought of his bargain. When the improvements were finished, the lot was exactly three inches wide and thirty long.

AT the late meeting of the Presbytery, when the subject of Scripture was under discussion, Brother W. said early in his ministry he and another brother were conducting a meeting in which there was much religious interest. An old man gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued it until it began to interrupt the services. Brother H. said to Brother W., "Go stop that old man's noise." He went to him and spoke a few words, and the shouting man at once became quiet. Brother W. asked Brother H., "What did you say to the old man that quieted him so promptly?" Brother H. replied, "*I asked him for a dollar for foreign missions.*"

ANNA DICKINSON, in her "spread" on "Nothing Unreasonable," says that politics to-day means an indecent scramble for office, where every man is for himself, and the devil takes the hindmost. As for the foremost, they are already safe in his hands. All this would imply a virtuous disinclination to office on the part of the disfranchised Anna, did she not assure us in the very next breath that she herself expects to be a member of Congress in ten years. Gentle Annie seems very desirous, if any "indecent scrambles" are going on, to take part in them. She should remember that if she is "hindmost" in the scramble the devil will take her, and if she is fitted to be foremost therein, then she is already "safe in his hands."

A NEW ORLEANS paper describes a person who, during the day, wanders aimlessly about the streets of that city and has done so for many years. No one knew what his business was or how he lived. The writer of the article which speaks of him says that the other morning he happened to go out quite early and found that this man earned his living in a singular, but very suggestive way. He was neither chiffonnier nor thief, but amused himself by walking out early in the morning and picking up every cigar stump and quid of tobacco that he could find, and dropping them into a dirty satchel. "What does he do with these old soldiers? Evidently he finds purchasers, but what disposition is made of the refuse by his employers? Cigarettes?"

Poetry.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race, where some succeed,
While others are begining:
'Tis luck, at times, at others speed
That gives an early wishing.
But if you chance to fall behind,
Ne'er slacken your endeavor;
Just keep this wholesome truth in mind,
'Tis better late than never.

If you keep ahead, 'tis well,
But never trip your neighbor;
'Tis noble when you can excel,
By honest patient labor.
But if you are outstripped at last,
Press on, as bold as ever;
Remember, though you are surpassed,
'Tis better late than never.

Ne'er labor for an idle boast
Of victory o'er another;
But, while you strive your uttermost,
Deal fairly with a brother.
What'er your station, do your best,
And hold your purpose ever;
And, if you fail to beat the rest,
'Tis better late than never.

Choose well the path in which you run,
Succeed by noble daring;
Then though the last, when once 'tis won,
Your crown is worth the wearing.
Then never fret if left behind,
Nor slacken your endeavor;
But ever keep this truth in mind
'Tis better late than never.

Yet, would you cure this sad defect,
Repining's unavailing;
Begin, at once, and now correct
This very common failing.
This day resolve, this very hour,
Nor e'en a moment wait;
Go make this better maxim yours—
'Tis better never late.

Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BY REV SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D.

The first thousand dollars that a young man, after going out into the world to act for himself, earns and saves will generally settle the question of business life with him. There may be exceptions to this statement; yet, for a rule, we think that it will hold true.

The first condition is that the young man actually earns the thousand dollers in question. He does not inherit this sum. It does not come to him by a streak of good luck, as the result of a fortunate venture in the purchase and sale of a hundred shares of stock. It is the fruit of personal industry. He gives his time and his labor for it. While he is thus earning and saving it, he must earn two or three, or perhaps four times as much to pay his current expenses. He is consequently held sternly to the task of industry for a very considerable period. The direct consequence to him is a steady, continuous and solid discipline in the habits of industry, in patient, persistent forecasting and self-denying effort, breaking up all the tendencies to indolence and frivolty, and making him an earnest and watchful economist of time. He not only learns how to work, but he also acquires the love of work; and, moreover, he learns the value of the sum which he has thus saved out of his earnings. He has toiled for it; he has observed its slow increase from time to time; and in his estimate it represents so many months or years of practical labor. His ideas of life are shaped by his own experience.

These natural effects of earning the first thousand dollars we hold to be very large benefits. They are just the qualities of mind and body which are most likely to secure business success in after years. They constitute the best practical education which a man can have as a worker in this working world. They are gained in season for life's purposes; at the opening period, just when they are wanted, when foolish notions are most likely to mislead an inexperienced brain, and when, too, there is a full opportunity for their expansion and development in later years. Men have but one life to live; and hence they start from opening manhood but once. And the manner in which they start, the principles with which they start, the purposes they have in view, and the habits they form, will ordinarily determine the entire sequel of their career on earth. To succeed, men must have the *elements of success in themselves.* One great reason why there are so many useless, inefficient and poverty-stricken men on earth—or, rather, boys seeming to be men—consists in the simple fact that they did not start right. A prominent reason why the children of the rich so frequently amount to nothing may be found in the luxury, ease and indolence which marked the commencement of their lives. It is the law of God that we should be workers on earth; and no one so well consults the best development of his being as when he conforms his practice to this law. The workers in some suitable sphere are the only really strong men in this world.

The *other* condition of the statement is that the thousand dollars should be saved, as an actual surplus beyond daily consumption. He who spends all he earns is always poor. He never has a dollar of accumulated wealth. The stream runs out as fast as it runs in. In spending his entire earnings he will, on the one hand, contract the habits of prodigality, with its kindred vices, and, on the other, lose those of a sound and judicious economy. This being the phase of things as life opens with him, his prospects for the future are a minus quantity. Life with him will be a failure; mature years will be marked by insignificance; and old age, if he lives to see it, will be loaded with poverty. He is an object of charity at the moment in which he ceases to be a producer, having no reserve upon which to draw in the day of adversity. Some men seem to be doomed to this by necessity, and in their case poverty and want are not their fault; yet a very large number make this condition their choice—and, hence, with them it is self-produced.

The great rule of good sense and Christain virtue is not to spend *more* than one earns, never to spend anything either foolishly or viciously and always spend as much less than one's earnings as is consistent with a reasonable degree of personal comfort and a proper sense of duty to God and man. This is the general thought which every one must apply for himself. It is not meanness, but economy. It is not selfishss, but a legitimate self-love. It is far more likely to dwell in the bosom of virtuous man in that of depravity. It is, indeed, a form of virtue, graded to the realities and necessities of this life and not unfitting it subject for the enjoyments and glories of the next.

Now in saving the first thousand dollars, the young man whom we have in view practises this economy. He lives within his means, and hence owes no debts he cannot pay; he never spends money in a foolish or a vicious way; and, after a proper attention to his own wants, and the duty which bind him to others, of which occasions he is the sole judge, he lays by, from month to month, or year to year, his surplus earnings as so much accumulated capital. At length he reaches the point, and is worth a thousand dollars. The habits thus acquired will almost certainly last him for a life-time. They are wrought into the very tissues of his personal being. If fortune smiles upon him, as it probably will, it will not make him a fool. He can bear prosperity without explosion. He understands economy, for he has practiced it.

It is with him not an idea merely; but a fact, and a fixed feature of character. The outflow of his earnings may increase with his increase of means; yet the law which governed and the processes which secured the saving of the first thousand dollars will be likely to stand by him in all time to come. Some men fail for the want of sufficient action to command success; others fail for the want of sufficient economy in respect to the products of action; while all others fail for the want of both. Some have no discretion in prosperity, and others have almost no energy and force in the day of adversity. The trained worker and the trained economist belongs to no one of these classes. His personal qualities make him a *man*—a sensible, prudent, forcible, practical man in every relation and at all times.

We select a thousand dollars as the trial sum, because it is not too large to be attainable in most cases, or so small as to be of easy attainment. It is about sufficient to put a young man to the test, and bring out what there is in him, and in this way give him a practical education for the business work of life.

It is quite true that this article refers chiefly to a point in material civilization, development, and progress; and it is just as true that humanity was designed, while moving through this sphere, wisely and well to do the things that belong to this sphere. The present life has its laws and its necessities; and to obey the former and meet the latter is as really a duty as it is to pray or sing psalms. There are six days in every week for business as well as a seventh for religious worship. Society rests on business. Productive industry is the life-blood of the world. It feeds and clothes the race. The surplus earnings of humanity beyond immediate consumption constitute the accumulated wealth of mankind. It is first produced by industry and then saved by economy; and but for it the race would be a herd of paupers and savages. The man who fools away the life in indolence or prodigality is a fool if there be no other life; and he certainly is a fool if there be another. The young man to whom it is a matter of no consequence whether he works or plays, whether he saves or spends, deserves a workhouse to task him and a short allowance to discipline him. The father who, having an ample fortune, brings up his sons upon this shiftless theory is practically their enemy, and is inexcusable as he would be if he should poison them with rum. To all such fathers and all such sons we commend the practical profit of earning and saving the first tousand dollars.

WHT THE FEATURES INDICATE.

We are told that the extremes of both largeness and smallness of stature are not favorable to strength or intellect. Giants and dwarfs are generally deficient in this respect, and excessive corpulency or meagreness is seldom associated with mental activity. Aristotle and Napoleon Bonaparte however, were very short, Charles James Fox was exceedingly fat, Daniel Webster both broad and tall, and Lord Nelson a living skeleton. A large head is generally the accompaniment of a great intellect; but a small one with a comparatively extensive forehead in quite consistent with mental capacity. Raphael, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, and Lord Brougham were illustrations of the latter fact. It is said that any nose which is less than the height of the forehead, is an indication of defective intellectual power. The eyes indicate character rather by their color than form. The dark blue are found most commonly in persons of a gentle and refined character; light blue and gray in the rude and energetic. Lavater says: "Hazel eyes are the more usual indications of a mind masculine, vigorous and profound; just as genius, properly so called, is almost always associated with eyes of a yellowish cast, bordering on hazel." The higher the brows rise the more their possessor is supposed to be under the influence of feeling, and the lower the better controlled by his reason. A very small eyebrow is an indication of want of force of character. A tolerably large mouth is essential to vigor and energy, and a very small one is indicative of weakness and indolence. In a manly face the upper lip should extend beyond and dominate the lower. Fleshy lips are oftener found associated with voluptuous and meager ones with a passionless nature. The retreating chin indicates weakness, the perpendicular, strength, and the sharp, acuteness of mind.

AN ENGLISH COMPLAINT.—The English papers complain that some of the great manufacturing establishments of America keep agents in the manufacturing towns of England to forment strikes and stir up difficulties among the work people, in order to secure the principal and most experienced hands for shipment. Thus, we are told, were stired up the recent troubles in Preston, which resulted in the transfer of a large number of hands to Lowell; and it is now reported that agents are operating in the "Black Country," and picking out a large number of good workmen for the Pittsburgh iron works in Pennsylvania. We judge there is some misstatement about this matter. We suppose the truth simply to be that large American manufacturers occasionly send agents to Great Brittain to engage experienced workmen; and it is the wages these agents are able to offer which causes the difficulties the English papers suppose to be systematically planned.

THE SINGULARITY OF AMERICAN PREJUDICE.

Moncure D. Conway, writing from London to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, says:

The shadow of slavery is yet so heavy upon the minds of some Americans that they cannot conceive how petty and provincial the prejudice against color seems to the cultivated people of England and France. The New Yorker, for example, who sent the photographs of the negroes in the South Carolina Legislature, was, I doubt not, impressed with the idea that the mere sight of a black face in a Legislature would evoke exclamations of horror from the eminent gentlemen and ladies of the Royal. But English scholars are just now too much engaged in searching, with increasing admiration, into the literature of their two hundred million swarthy Indian subjects, to find a red flag in any black skin. Livingstone has made contempt of the negro forever impossible in England. The other evening John Ruskin lectured at the Royal, and immediately in front of him, on a bench reserved for the eminent, sat a black woman, accompanied by a noble lord and his lady. There were a few Americans in the audience; they revealed themselves by whispering their astonishment. But Mr. Ruskin, champion of Governor Eyre as he was, evidently did not note her presence. In France it is positively an advantage to be colored. A likely negro is there apt to be a lion, so fond are the French of something unusual. One may there see proud ladies escorted by, or dancing with, decorated negroes. And in England that disposition to take a peculiar interest in the swarthy races which has already given to England the tragedy of "Othello," has assisted to make "Black and White" the most popular drama now being acted on the London stage. The interest of this piece, written by Wilkie Collins, turns upon the passion of a white girl for a hero who has negro blood in him, in a region where the old prejudice prevails. Her love is finally victorious over prejudice. It is a pure miscegenation drama. Fechter acts the dark hero splendidly; and the audiences are enthusiastic enough to make an American negrophobist rave. No one can reside here without perceiving that everywhere in Europe the prejudice against color is becoming a sign of inferior culture. This lately, when, in a suit for breach of promise in Ohio, which turned upon the question of whether the woman had negro blood, physicians were called in to testify on the subject, the report of the trial was reproduced everywhere, and commented on with wonder that such an event could occur in a community calling itself civilized. It was treated as a trial for witchcraft might be.

ABOUT BLOOD.

Observe your mother when she is packing a trunk, and you will see that whatever she is most afraid will be spoiled, she is most careful to put in the middle, that it may be least exposed to accidents. And this is what a kind Providence has done with the arteries, which have the utmost cause to dread accidents, while the veins, which are much better able to bear rough usage, are allowed to wander about freely just under the skin. But when the bones happen to take up a great deal of room, and come near the skin themselves, as is the case in the wrist, the artery is forced, whether he likes it or not, to venture to the surface, and then we are able to put our finger upon him. And there are others in the same sort of situation; the artery of the foot for instance,

You feel quite sure blood is red, do you not? Well, it is no more red than the water of a stream would be if you were to fill it with little red fishes. Suppose the fishes to be very, very small—as small as a grain of sand—and closely crowded together through the whole depth of the stream; the water would look quite red, would it not? And this is the way in which blood looks red; only observe one thing; a grain of sand is a mountain in comparison with the little red fishes in the blood. If I were to tell you they measured about the three thousand two hundredth of an inch in diameter, you would not be much wiser, so I prefer saying (by way of giving you a more perfect idea of their minuteness) that there would be about a million in such a drop of blood as would hang on the point of a needle. I say so on the authority of a scientific Frenchman—M. Boillet. Not that he has ever counted them, as you may suppose, any more than I have done; but this is as near an approach as can be made by calculation to the size of those fabulous blood fishes, which are the three thousand two hundredth part of an inch in diameter.—*Jean Mace.*

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

Much of the disaffection between the employer and employed which leads often to acrimonious and unpleasant disputes, might be avoided by a more generous interpretation of the terms of the contract specified or implied between them. In many cases the employer makes his concern a disciplinary school, the pupils of which are to be drilled to become as mere machines as the insensate mechanism they oversee or attend. A certain set of iron-bound rules, immutable and unchangeable as those of the Mades and Persians, is made to govern and control the help, with no opportunity for variation or adaption to circumstances or person. The honest, conscientious workman finds himself, under this system, ranked with the careless, unjust, and selfish man who would feel a pride in "getting ahead" of his boss.

All this is wrong. Certain rules must, of course, be made and observed in order to insure a uniformity of work and a proper division of duties; but the rule that is necessary for him who, having no standard of right in himself, bows only to the law of force, is not the rule for the concientious workman anxious mainly to protect and insure the interests of his employers. In the contriving of rules for the governing of mechanical establishments, the character of the men employed should be considered. No man should have his sense of manliness crushed or injured by being subjected to rules fitted only for the inmates of a penal institution. It not only injures him morally, but it deprives his employer of his best efforts, as he cannot and will not work *con amore* when he knows he is under espionage or suspicion. Let employers treat their men as men and they will find it to be to their pecuniary advantage. Circumstances alone generally give them an advantage over their fellows.—*Scientific American.*

THE Ohio Board of Agriculture offers $100 for the best wheat.

"GETTING ON IN THE WORLD."

When we see Jenkins, or Jones, or any other of our acquaintances, who started in the race of life with nothing but their wits or luck, go dashing by in their carriage, or look at the fine houses they are erecting, we instinctively say, Jenkins, or Jones, as the case may be, is "getting on in the world." It may be true, in a pecuniary point of view, that Jenkins' or Jones' bank account is large—his carriage may be lined with purple velvet, and his pew in church as soft as upholstery can make it, and as conspicuous as his standing as "one of the annointed" should be—but yet Jenkins or Jones may not sleep as sound, or enjoy that peace which cometh from a clear conscience, as well as some whose names are not in any Bank Ledger, or whose house is not the envy of the rabble. The truth is, there are many different ways of getting on in the world; it does not always mean making a great deal of money, or being a great man for the people to look up to in wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one is getting on in the world; to be active and industrious, instead of idle and lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as dilligently in the master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attending to his duties, persevering through such difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and others, and offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is a very useful article in its way, but it is possible to get on with small means, for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a good deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. There are more helps toward getting on than is generally supposed; many people lag behind or miss altogether, because they do not see the abundant and simple means which surround them on all sides, and so it happens that there are aids, which cannot be bought with money. Those who wish to get along in the world must have a stock of patience—of hopeful confidence a willingness to learn and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments.

RESPECT THE BODY.

Respect the body, dear men and women! speak of it reverently, as it deserves. Don't take it into unworthy places; give it sunshine, pure air, and exercise. Be conscientious as to what you put down its throat. Remember what is fun to the cook and confectionary trades may be death to it. Give it good, wholesome food; let it be on intimate terms with friction and soap and water; and especially don't render it ridiculous by your way of dressing it.

Recognize the dignity of your body; hold it erect when your awake, and let it lie out straight when you're asleep. Don't let it go through the world with little mincing steps nor great gawky strides; don't swing its arms too much, and don't let them grow limp from inactivity. Resolve to respect its shoulders, its back, and its fair proportions generally and straightway shall "stoops," and wriggles, and "grecian bends" be unknown forever.

Respect the body—give it what it requires and no more. Don't pierce its ears, strain its eyes, or pinch its feet; don't roast it by a hot fire all day, and smother it under heavy bed covering all night; don't put it in a cold draught on slight occasions, and don't nurse or pet it to death; don't dose it with doctor's stuffs, and, above all, don't turn it into a wine cask or chimney. Let it be "warranted not to smoke" from the time your manhood takes possession.

Respect the body; don't over rest, or over love it, and never debase it, but be able to lay it down when you are done with it, a well worn but not misused thing. Meantime, treat it at least as well as you would your pet horse or hound, and my word for it, though it will not jump to China at a bound, you'll find it a most excellent thing to have, especially in the country.—*Hearth and Home.*

MAKING GLASS EYES.

It is said that there are in New York at least seven thousand persons who wear false eyes. The manufacture of these eyes is done entirely by hand, and is thus described by the *American Artisan*:

A man sits down behind a jet of gas flame, which is pointed and directed as he wishes by a blow-pipe. The pupil of the eye is made with a drop of black glass imbedded in the center of the iris. The blood-vessels seen in the white of the eyes are easily put in with red glass while the optic is glowing with heat like a ball of gold. The whole eye can be made inside of an hour, and it is at once ready to put in. The reader should know that it is simply a thin glass shell intended to cover the stump of the blind eye. After being dipped in the water, this shell is slipped in place, being held by the eyelids.

The secret of imparting motion to it depends upon working the glass so that it shall fit the stump. If it is too large, it will not move, if it fits nicely, it moves in every particular like the natural eye, and it is quite impossible in many cases to tell one from the other. The operation is not in the least painful, and those who have worn them a number of years feel better with them in than when they are out. A glass eye should be taken out every night, and put in in the morning. In three or four years the false eye becomes so worn that a new one has to be obtained.

A CORRESPONDENT of an Eastern exchange finds the chief cause of Irish discontent in absenteeism. Some 340,000 people own Ireland in fee simple, and most of these people reside abroad. Consequently some £400,000,000 or £500,000,000 sterling annually are taken from the country. It is, in reality, raked like a New England cranberry bed. Hence the resident laborers never thrive or prosper. The surplus above actual existence is periodically withdrawn. Whenever, therefore, anything extraordinary occurs, as the potato rot in 1848, for example, the people have no alternative but death. Alison and others give the number of deaths in that year from famine at some 800,000 or 1,000,000, yet Porter's *Progress of the nation* shows in that very year 7,400,000 bushels of cereals exported from Ireland, and the beef and mutton, etc., was in similar proportions. The proceeds, of course, going into the pockets of the land owners.

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING.

The Wilmington (Delaware) *Commercial*, makes the important statement that iron-ship builders there, the most extensive in this country, have recently competed directly with the builders on the Clyde, and having put in a lower estimate have received work in preference to those celebrated English artisans. The case in point was the construction of a sea-going iron steamship, for Central American trade, built at the order of the Panama Railway Company. The proposal of the Wilmington firm being less than the Clyde builders, the ship was built there. It is needless to say that the work was as well done in all respects, and the material as good as it would have been if constructed in Great Britain, but it is proper to add that new contracts at rates similar will be accepted by our builders. In another case, a Wilmington firm has built two steamers, and is now at work on a third for a company who run lines on some of the South American rivers. For various reasons our builders are preferred, after a direct comparison of their abilities with those of the English builders, and the company in question give them the work.

To these facts the *Commercial* adds the following:

"So decided, indeed, is the conviction of the leading firms of this city on this question, that, on being recently applied to by a proposed ocean steamship company for a certificate to be presented to Congress, that on account of the tariff on ship's materials it was impoible to furnish vessels at foreign prices, and that therefore those duties should be repealed, they conscientiously refused to make any such statement, for the simple reason that they knew it to be incorrect. This, too, notwithstanding that the statement had already been signed by leading firms in New York and Boston.

"Previous to the Morrill tariff, some seven or eight years ago, the English plate iron, 'angle iron' and rivet iron were used universally in all first-class iron vessels. None was produced in this country or anything like as good quality. But the tariff raised the price, stimulated our manufacturers, and after some years, the result was and now is, that of these varieties of iron the American is best, is altogether used, and would be used by builders even if it cost more.

ORIGIN OF AN OLD CUSTOM.—Surely the custom among men of touching their glasses before drinking the health of a friend (or on other occasions merely for ceremony's sake) merits some attention in regard to its origin. Possessing a fondness for antique researches, it affords an infinite pleasure to communicate the why and the wherefore of the above mentioned practice. Several years anterior to the time Socrates, it was given out that any criminal condemned to die the death (by having the poisoned drink administered) was at liberty to consider his life insured, if he could succeed in prevailing upon his friends to share the potion with him even in such small quantities as might prove innocuous to all; and in order to ascertain precisely the exactness of each one's allowance, they had resource to the every day custom of touching glass with glass, measuring in this manner their respective portions, pledging the health and happiness of the thus liberated convict, and rejoicing that they had been made the medium through which life was saved.

APPEARANCE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—A writer in the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: Brigham Young, in his sixty-ninth year, is a remarkable man, and bids fair to live for many years. His step has lost some of its elasticity, and his figure shows that he is going down the hill of life; but his hair, always light, is unmixed with gray, and though his locks may be thinner than they were forty years ago, there are no signs of approaching baldness. His brow and cheeks are clear and smooth, with a slight ruddy tinge, and without wrinkle except around the corners of the mouth. His brow is lofty, his nose prominent and well formed, his eyes gray, and in repose show something of the dullnes of age, but he looks as if he could give a stern order and watch its execution, however bloody, without flinching. His lips, too, are thin, and when set give an aspect of severity to his countenance; yet he can smile very pleasantly when he chooses.

WOULDN'T DO FOR A JURYMAN.—A joke was perpetrated a few days since upon Judge Barker, who was presiding over the Supreme Court, in session at Lockport, N. Y. A juryman was absent from his seat, all the others being occupied. A dog, looking for the master, very quietly took the vacant place. The Judge, addressing Hon. A. P. Lanning, of Buffalo, said: "You see, Mr. Lanning, that the jurymen's seats are all occupied. Are you ready to proceed? The distinguished pleader raised his glasses to his eyes, and after a brief survey of the jury-box made the witty reply: "Your Honor, that fellow might do for a judge, but I should hate to trust him for a juryman." The good-natured Judge joined heartily in the merry laugh that followed, and proved that he could take as well as give a joke.

MR. LEWES AND "GEO. ELIOT."—The facts in regard to the relationship between Mr. Lewes, the philosophical historian, and "Geo. Eliot," are as follows: Mr. Lewes was married early in life; his wife subsequently eloped with a paramour; three or four years later Lewes found her in great distress and relieved her necessities, settling upon her a part of his income.

He then applied for a divorce, which was refused by the English courts on the ground that his provision for the erring wife was a forgiveness of her error. The Scotch court was less rigorous, however, and, having secured a divorce there, Lewes married Miss Evans on a Scotch certificate.

THE Supreme Court decides that if a passenger on a railway train cannot find a seat, and gets injured while standing, in consequence, upon the platform, he is not to be blamed for negligence, but that the negligence must be imputed to the conductor. It is the latter's business to find a seat for the passenger, not the passenger's business to look for one.

ON Tuesday last the supply of strawberries was the largest ever known in New York. The rain checked the sale of them, and the market was perfectly glutted. Prices touched ten cents a quart for good qualities. In the afternoon the common average sold as low as six cents. Whole cargoes of Norfolk berries were thrown into the river.

JUSTICE in Texas is still very rapid, if not always certain. A black mare was stolen from a livery stable, and, after search, was heard from in a distant town. The proprietors sent a messenger after her, and a day or two afterwards received a despatch as follows: "Your mare is here; I will bring her; thief hung."

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
of Cumberland County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
of Allegheny County.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

COFONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met at Philadelphia on the 23 ult., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. Governor Geary was re-nominated on the first ballot by the overwhelming majority of 122 to 11. A desperate effort had been made by a few political tricksters to prevent his re-nomination but their utmost effort proved a miserable abortion. Governor Geary was nominated three years ago contrary to the wishes of the same political ring and triumphantly elected as the choice of the people and not of the politicians. A man of the people from among the people, he has given such general satisfaction that the masses of the Republican party who only ask an upright and honest administration have almost unanimously re-nominated him on the first ballot. As the candidate of the party of Retrenchment and Reform and one of its noblest representatives he will be again triumphantly elected. As a man who dares to obey conscience rather than politicians, who labors in his official capacity for the good of the people and not simply for personal advancement and partisan ends he will command the support of honest men and good citizens throughout the State. No better nor more popular man than Governor Geary could have been nominated, nor one more earnestly devoted to the best interests of the whole State. We would not pretend that Governor Geary is faultless or infallible, but we do assert without fear of contradiction that Pennsylvania has rarely been blessed with a Governor, who has made fewer mistakes or exercised a more careful guardianship over her interests. Henry W. Williams of Pittsburg was unanimously nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. His well known reputation as a successful lawyer and an able jurist gained him the Republican nomination two years ago, when coffee pot Wallace's frauds defeated him and placed the partisan Sharswood on the Supreme Bench. He was since appointed to the Supreme bench by Governor Geary to fill the unexpired term of Judge Strong. His fitness for the position has been well attested by the ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office. The people will show their appreciation of him by triumphantly electing him next fall and rebuking the fraud that defeated him two years ago. The ticket is undoubtedly the strong st that could possibly have been made and insures us a splendid victory in October.

THE Star of the Spanish Empire in Cuba seems to be slowly but surely setting. The Spanish forces are dwindling daily while those of the insurgents are as steadily increasing. The patriots now appear to have complete control of full half the island, and they are daily trenching upon the portion still under Spanish rule. The insurgents are everywhere victorious and jubilant, while the government troops are defeated and desponding. Although under the neutrality laws our government can give no aid, and has even been constrained to make some arrests of Cubans where their recruiting operations have been too bold and open, yet the sympathy of the whole nation is with the patriots and they know it. In addition to this they have received and are still receiving reinforcements and supplies of arms and ammunition from the United States almost daily, until they are now fairly equipped with the best of modern weapons of war, and led by some of our own experienced veterans, constitute quite an efficient force. The skies are certainly brightening for the patriots and the signs of the times indicate that Spanish rule in the Queen of the Antilles is fast approaching its end.

THE Anthracite coal operators, who connived with their miners to bring about a strike in order to keep up the price of coal by shortening the supply, have come to grief. Instead of increasing the price of coal they have only stimulated the production and increased the sales of bituminous coal. They are now beginning to see the folly of their course, and are preparing to resume operations. But the consumers of coal have already learned wisdom from the folly of the operators and have been making their arrangements for using soft coal wherever practicable, and thereby becoming independent of the anthracite operators. The Broad-top coal region in this county has felt the advantage of this fight, between the producers and consumers of hard coal in the increased prosperity of the mining interests in that section.

COPPERHEADISM in trying to wear the mask of a true Democracy gets into some queer corners. Their latest original argument as advanced by the Harrisburg *Patriot* is that the more restricted the elective franchise and the fewer the number of votors the more intelligent and the better the government. By this rule a government by one man would be the very best attainable. In other words an Emperor would be the copperhead ideal of a perfect government. This is the Democracy of copperheadism. Is it not high time for intelligent Democrats to abandon the party that preaches Imperialism under the guise of opposition to negro suffrage?

COPPERHEADS are getting badly muddled over the suffrage question. Even our clever neighbors of the Harrisburg *Patriot* undertook a few days ago to show that the extension of the elective franchise tended to imperialism. In other words that the more democratic we became the less democratic we would be, which is certainly a very original deduction, and must have been reached by some very extraordinary method of reasoning.

SOMETHING FOR FREE TRADERS TO ANSWER.

Suppose we take the duty off iron as the free traders desire, what would be the result, we ask? The wages are, for puddling a ton of iron in england, $3,27½; in Belgium, $1.20; in the United States, $4.37½, gold. The average weekly earnings in gold in the United States, are $16.51; in England, $8.75; in France, $8.00; and in Belgium, $6.00. The price of freight on a ton of iron from either England, Belgium or France, to New York, is not as great as from Pottsville to New York. Now cannot any person see that with such competition, under free trade, our iron establishments must close or wages must be reduced to the European rates? Recollect that in England, France and Belgium there are nearly as many iron establishments standing idle, for the want of a market for their products, as we have in the United States. In England, Wales and Scotland alone in 1867, out of 913 furnaces built, 350 were standing idle, we produce in 1867 only 1,461,626 tons against 4,761,028 produced in England. By starting these furnaces, England alone could supply us with a quantity equal to our whole product. Under free trand the iron business of the United States would have to be abandoned or wages reduced nearly one half of the present rates.—*Miners' Journal.*

THE Democracy of Frederick, Md., had a floral decoration of the Rebel graves in that vicinity on Friday afternoon last, on which occasion John Ritchie, Esq., an eminent Democratic lawyer, made the oration.

Why can't the Democracy of Adams be as bold, and set apart a day, for the decoration of the graves of the Rebel dead who lie around Gettysburg? If none of the resident Democratic orators be equal to the occasion, one could be imported from the other side of the line, where Secesh Democracy has had full development and where the Democrats are not ashamed to own that they were Traitors during the war.—*Gettysburg Star & Sentinel.*

IT is estimated that Mr. Boutwell's retrenchment system will save the Government a million of dollarr in the single item clerks' salaries. Johnson Copperheadism had fastened so many of these barnacles in the shape of extra and useless clerks to the old ship of State that she had become well nigh water-logged. No one seemed to dream how small a force of clerks could run the revenue department until Boutwell began to apply the pruning hook. The eyes of a good many lazy clerks have been pretty widely opened since then, much to the relief of Uncle Sam's purse.

SOMERSET COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of Somerset have nominated for Senator, Hon. A. Stutzman, for Assembly F. B. Long. These are both subject to the decisions of the Senetorial and Legislative conferences of the district.

The Somerset Democracy have nominated Hiram Findlay again for the Senate and Samuel Walker for Assembly, as a matter of course they don't expect to be elected, but propose meekly to accept the honor of being defeated.

THERE never was a party in existence in this country which redeemed its pledges as faithfully as has the Republican. When it was organized it pledged itself to maintain the national life. The crushed slaveholder's rebellion is the evidence of the fulfillment of this covenant. During that struggle the Republican party agreed to pay the national debt and take care of the survivors of the war for the Union. It is doing this every day.—*Ex.*

IT appears from the investigations of the census committee, that a new element will be found to deal with in the next census. The representation clause of the constitution will materially lessen the representation of quite a number of States unless the negro is enfranchised. This will bring up the negro suffrage question in a new and more practical light to the Democracy.

ORGANIZE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—The political Campaign in Pennsylvania is now fairly commenced on the Republican side. The State Ticket is in the field, and the next duty is for our friends in the several districts to prepare for the work before them. Let every man who would see the Republican party victorious this fall begin to work in earnest and at once.

ADD to the $31,000,000 of gold interest to be paid out by the Government on the 1st of July, the sum to be disbursed in the three great cities for dividends, &c., and a total of about sixty millions of currency will be unlocked and distributed this week, in those leading monetary centres. The result of an easier money market is generally anticipated.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.—The great Peace Jubilee at Boston has proven a most extraordinary and wonderful success. In the grand chorus there were employed one thousand instruments and ten thousand voices, beside one hundred anvils, the great organ, the monster bass drum and a battery of artillery. Nothing like it has ever been witnessed in the world before.

A NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION has been called, to assemble at Chicago, September 1st, when it is proposed to inaugurate "a decided and practical effort to overcome the dread power of the liquor trade," by distinct political action for the prohibition of the traffic.

HENRY HOUCK, Esq., of Lebanon county, has been appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Common Schools, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Chas. R. Coburn. The qualifications of Mr. H. for the post are very highly commended by those who know him.

UPON the joint recommendation of Gov. John W. Geary and the Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. John Covode was appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. Covode is a hard-working, influential, zealous Republican, and will look after the interests of the party.

THE Ohio Republicans have re nominated their present Governor, Rutherford B. Hayes. Governor Hayes has made a most acceptable Governor and has increased in popularity and strength since his election two years ago. He will be re-elected by a handsome majority.

PROTECTION to American industry as advocated by the Republican party means plenty of work, good wages and plenty of money for every laboring man. Free-trade will surely bring, as it has always done idleness, poverty and rags.

THE Congressional Committee of Ways and Means reached Sacramento California from New York in six days and eight hours by the Union Pacific railroad. This is the quickest time yet made.

THE *National Intelligencer* collapsed on Friday last for want of funds. It was established in 1800. Andy Johnsonism was too heavy a dose for it and it has given up the ghost.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Temporary and Permanent Organization. The Convention Addressed by Hon. Galusha A. Grow. Gen. Geary Renominated for Governor. Judge Williams the Nominee for the Supreme Bench.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

The Republican State Convention met in Concert Hall this morning, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. The hall was handsomely decorated, and filled to its utmost capacity with delegates and citizens.

Hon. Henry Souther, of Ridgway, was elected temporary president.

The convention was called to order by Hon. Galusha A. Grow, who delivered an address congratulating the citizens of Pennsylvania on the grand presidential triumph last year, and assuring them that a sound Republican who helped to fight that grand political battle must be nominated and elected to the gubernatorial chair. He referred to the Missouri compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, drawing a comparison between the political events and slavery of 1854 and the political rights and freedom enjoyed by all at the present day. The din of arms is no longer heard, but the war of ideas still goes on.

There was much sensation among the delegates and significent glances were exchanged at the conclusion of Mr. Grow's speech.

The calling of the roll was proceeded with.

The 25th Senatorial district, Allegheny, was represented by Messrs Brown and Marshall.

At 12 o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet again at two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

On the reassembling of the Convention, at 2 o'clock the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Mr. Graham for permanent President.

A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Grow for his able services in conducting the late campaign. Speeches eulogistic of Mr. Grow were then made, to which he responded.

The Committee on Credentials then reported, and the delegates commenced balloting. Among the names voted for were Generals Meade, Porter of Dauphin county, Lillie, of Carbon county, Hon. George B. Lawrence and others.

The nomination was made by the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Geary 122; Meade, 4; Lawrence, 6; Porter, 1.

H. W. Williams was then unanimously nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The following platform was then adopted as the sentiments of the Republican Convention:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the glorious National victory of 1868, which is bringing peace, happiness and prosperity to us as a nation.

Resolved, That we wholly approve the principles and policy of the administration of General Grant, and we heartily endorse every sentiment contained in his inaugural address, and especially do hereby ratify and approve the late amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress, known as the Fifteenth Amendment.

Resolved, That we have confidence that the General Administration will wisely and firmly protect the interests of the Nation in respect to our just claims against Great Britain, and that we endorse the action of the Senate in rejecting the Johnson Clarendon treaty, known as the Alabama claims.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to attain universal freedom and the inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the administration of Governor John W. Geary as wise, economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the approval of the people of Pennsylvania, and we especially commend his uniform efforts to restrain the evils of special legislation.

Resolved, That in Hon. Henry W. Williams, our candidate for the Supreme Bench, we present a learned, pure and patriotic jurist, who will adorn the high position to which we propose to elect him.

Resolved, That we reiterate and affirm our adherence to the doctrine of protection as proclaimed in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted at the State Convention of March 7, 1866.

Resolved, That we endorse the ticket this day nominated, and pledge to it our hearty and cordial support.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention is hereby authorized to appoint a Chairman of the State Central Committee on the joint recommendation of the candidates this day nominated; and that the State Central Committee shall consist, during the coming campaign, of the same number of delegates from each county as the last committee, and they be appointed by the Senatorial and Representative delegates, except Allegheny county, which shall have eight members.

At five o'clock the business for which the Convention had assembled was disposed of, and it adjourned *sine die*.

OF the nominations, the Philadelphia *North American* says: General Geary is a veteran soldier of two of the most glorious wars of the Republic. In both cases he went in to seek no holiday service. He served fully and ably, and in the last and greatest war he only returned to the bosom of his native Commonwealth when the great army of Sherman was disbanded, after its ever-memorable campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas.

Such a hero is a fit target for the sneers of the party that went into the Presidential campaign of 1864 with a platform pronouncing the war a failure. The people endorsed him in 1866 when he was elected their Governor, and we cannot believe that they will now reverse that verdict in 1869, after he has honorably fulfilled the responsible duties of his high office, but we will re-elect him by a great majority.

Judge Williams is no new or untried man. As a Judge of the Court of Allegheny county, his record is one in the highest degree honorable to himself. His character stands enviably high with the bench and bar of the State, and his thoroughly judicial cast of mind befits him for the office to which he has been nominated. It is the same he now fills by appointment of the Governor, made upon the resignation of Judge Strong, and we have heard no objection to his course and conduct on that bench. As regards the importance of the office, we need only remind our readers that, of the Judges now on the bench of the Supreme Court Messrs. Sharswood and Thompson are Democrats in a strict partisan sense, and that if another Democrat be now elected to fill Strong's vacancy, that party will again have entire control of the highest Court in the Commonwealth, three being a majority of that bench.

The War of the Printers.

The professor of the "art preservative of all arts" have for years past been organized in a series of protective associations, know as "Unions." These societies regulated the compensation of the printers, and one of its most rigid rules was that none but members of Unions shall work together in the same offices, Consequently, all printing establishments were forced to employ either all "Union" compositors or rely exclusively upon outsiders. The exoteric typos were designated by the esoteric Unions as "rats," though in what respects they resemble the shrewd and sharp-toothed rodents is wrapped in mystery. The Government Printing Department at Washington has always employed Union men, until Mr. Superintendent Clapp put a National composing stick into the dusky hands of one L. H. Douglass, a colored man, and not a member of any Union. The Superintendent was requested to remove the colored "rat," but refused. Then the National Typographical Union met and condemned him, next the printers employed in the Government Office assembled and passed resolutions condemning the National Typographical Union, and indorsing Mr. Clapp, and further they demanded in the name of right, the admission into their Union of all worthy printers, irrespective or races, color, or sex. This is breaking down barriers of exclusion with a vengence. The adherents of Mr. Clapp are certainly bold and progressive men, and have placed themselves in a position where they must either achieve a crowning victory or sustain a crushing defeat. The printers' war has assumed an interesting phase, and the now mooted question of distinctions of sex and race in the arena of labor will be effected by the result of the pending typographical contest.

Borie Resigns.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning and Mr. Borie resigned his position as Secretary of the Navy. Hon. George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Borie.

THE NEW CABINET OFFICER.

The Hon. George M. Robeson, appointed by the President Secretary of the Navy to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. A. E. Borie, is a son of Judge William P. Robeson, of Warren county, New Jersey, who was, as a leading Whig, long and prominently connected with the politics of the State.

Mr. Robeson entered Princeton College in 1844, and upon graduating, in 1847, entered the law office of Chief Justice Hornblower at Newark. Upon concluding his legal studies, in 1850, he was associated for a time in the practice of his profession with A. C. M. Pennington. Subsequently removing to Camden, he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for that county in 1859. Upon the election of Mr. Frelinghuysen as Senator, in 1867, Mr. Robeson was appointed by Governor Ward Attorney General, which position he resigns for his new duties.

To his fine legal qualifications he unites a general knowledge and practical ability, which give promise of efficiency and usefulness in his new position. Mr. Robeson is a strong and decided Republican, and has been earnest and active in support of its principles and candidates. On all questions of national policy he is in entire accord with the party which supported the election of Gen. Grant. It is a curious coincidence that the only position ever held in the Cabinet by Jerseymen has been that of Secretary of the Navy.

In 1823 Samuel L. Southard was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Monroe, and he continued in that position during the entire administration of John Quincy Adams. In 1834 Mahlon Dickerson was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Jackson, and he continued in the Cabinet of Mr. Van Buren for more than a year. Both were distinguished men, and added to their reputation by their administration of the Navy Department.

The Census Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is evident from the tone of the press generally, as well as from private conversation, that the public does not fully appreciate the importance of the labor of the Census Committee, which has just adjourned. To fully appreciate it, it should be remembered that the census is taken primarily for the purpose of establishing a basis of representation in Congress, and secondarily, for the collection of interesting statistics regarding the progress and resources of the country. The committee has concluded, upon careful examination of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, that it will be necessary to take an accurate enumeration of all male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who are denied by their respective States the right to vote. They think this necessary to obtain a constitutional basis for the appointment of Representatives. The committee are of the opinion that the effect of this will be in those States where, from any cause, the right of male citizens to vote is in any way abridged, whether they be white or black, except by disqualification on account of participation in the rebellion, to reduce the number of Congressmen. Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Maryland, and other States will be compelled to make the franchise universal and place all voters on an impartial platform, or suffer a material reduction of the strength of each State in its Congressional delegation.

Custom House Disclosures.

A telegram from Cincinnati announces that the Government, having found that the quantity of sugar and coffee smuggled into the country through the port of New Orleans is larger than that was at first supposed, and that it had been sent all over the West and Northwest, the Revenue officers are now there looking after the goods, making seizures and compelling holders to prove that duties have been paid, in order to retain the goods discovered in their possession. We are glad to hear of this movement in the way of reform, retrenchment and recovery of revenues due to the Government. The line of the Mississippi has been especially since the war, a favorite line of operations for the smugglers. After the echoes of the Boston Jubilee shall have ceased and the administration shall have found out what to do about the Cuban question, the Alabama question may be fit over for a while until still further steps shall be made in the way of retrenchment and reform. The question of the enormous frauds in petroleum, tobacco and whisky might well be revived. It is now of the highest importance that all revenues legitimately due to the Government should be collected, and that all leaks should be stopped.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.—Not until the arrival of the Brazilian mail could we form any idea of the hot argument which our Minister to Brazil has waged with the government of Don Pedro. Ge Webb is a positive man. Having a number of American claims in hand long pending, he insisted upon their timely recognition and payment. The Brazilian Cabinet decended it best diplomacy to overlook the General, and simply consult Mr. Seward through their assiduous representative at Washington. Mr. Webb retorted by presenting his own and Mr. Seward's demands, coupled with a vigorous intimation that he would not permit himself to be snubbed with impunity. Brazil rejoined in effect that the United States Minister might leave its hospitable shores whenever it pleased his convenience; whereupon General Webb took his passport and prepared to sail. But, to the honor of our flag, the Minister was politely recalled two hours before he expected to go—thanks first to the stentorian tone of our spirited representative, thanks second to what may be called the moral power of our Government.

Cuban Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 18th 1869.

For some days several prominent Cubans, holding official relation to the revolutionary government of Cuba, have been in Washington and had interviews with the President and several members of the Cabinet and prominent Senators, and the assurances given them of sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle, render practical aid to the cause, gives their representatives in this city much satisfaction. They state that a government agent will be sent to ascertain the strength and prospects of the revolutionists, and if favorable in their opinion, the belligerent rights of the Cubans will be recognized by the government.

A THREE MASTED schooner was built in Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, brought thence to Dubuque a cargo of lumber, and from Dubuque to St. Louis 6000 bushels of oats there to take on board a cargo of wheat for New Orleans, to be employed afterward in the coasting trade between that port and other ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The building of such a vessel, more than 3000 miles from the sea, in a region where timber is inexhaustible and the subsistence of the laborer cheap, is a signal illustration of the value of the vast iron system of our country, and hints at the possibility of creating a flourishing business in ship-building in the very heart of the North American continent.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A gentleman from Estill county informs the Richmond *Register* that there is now living in that county a gentleman who has an intersting daughter about ten years of age. Whilst the child is of a conversant turn, and chats freely with the other members of the family, she has never spoken to her father, although divers means have been resorted to make her do so. When questioned by her mother as to her singular treatment of her father, her only answer is that she has tried to speak to him, but finds it an impossibility. The father is much attached to her, and her singular conduct is a source of great trouble to him.

SENATOR MORTON'S oration at Gettysburg on July 4 will be "on the progress of liberty in the world during the last ten years." The inclusion of the world is politic; it enables the orator to skip his own land with ease. As Mr. Beecher is announced to deliver the prayer, advertised along with the proceedings like all the rest, it is certain that Buffalo's endeavor to get him for that day must be abandoned.

A Woman Roasted Alive.

A startling and fatal case of burning occurred yesterday afternoon in this city, shortly after 5 o'clock, at Herdic Row. Mrs. Susan Douglas, a widow woman, employed as a domestic in the house of Mr. James Sennett, attempted to hasten the kindling of a fire by pouring coal oil from a can upon it. The burning fluid communicated with the can and the latter exploded, scattering the contents over the woman's clothes and the room.

With her clothes in flames, the affrighted woman ran up stairs and into the room of Mrs. Sennett, who was seriously ill, and at the same time was the only other occupant of the house. Mrs. Sennett was so terribly frightened, that she sprang from the bed and rushed to the window in the front part of the house, with the apparent intention of precipitating herself through it in order to escape. Mrs. Douglas had only passed inside the door when she fell prostrated to the floor.

The oil that had been scattered about on the lower floor set fire to the wood work; this, and the flames above, and the screams of the expiring woman, brought the neighbors to the rescue. But assistance came too late. The poor woman was so severely burned, that she died in a few moments. All that could be done was to extinguish the flames that would have shortly consumed the house and its contents.—*Williamsport Standard 16th ult.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES has grown up with the character of inheriting his maternal relative's dullness rather than his father's astuteness. Some papers saw recently in his speech before the Royal Geographical Society indications of latent ability, but it appears that the hereditary stupidity does not extend to language. Some persons were recently speaking of this remarkable discourse in presence of Dr. Hard Russell. "I wrote out the speech," puffed forth that gentleman in huge clouds of tobacco smoke, "and doocid hard work I had to keep them short enough for the Prince to trouble about getting them into my heart."

WESTERN CROPS.—A Chicago paper publishes crop dispatches from twenty-four counties in Illinois, eleven in Iowa and five in Wiscousin. They report the prospects of wheat fine, and some places will double the last year's crop. Corn is generally backward, owing to the cold and wet. Some corn is being replanted, and the crop will not be as large as usual. Oats and barley look well. Potatoes are promising, except a few places where bugs have appeared. The wheat harvest has commenced. In southern Illinois the yield averages twenty-five bushels per acre.

ONE DAY last week, says the Demopolis *Republican*, an individual of the African persuasion entered the office of the probate judge in that city, when the following dialogue ensued: "Is dis de place whar dey gits license for to get married?" "Well, got married two years ago wid a purse, and now my wife's dun run away and left me, and I want to get may name scratched off."

IT is apprehended that the number of Chinese who will arrive here within ten years will be estimated by millions; and the theory of some newspapers and politicians, that they come merely for the purpose of voting, without any intention or desire to participate in our politics, is regarded as an assumption not altogether warranted by fact, history or experience.

THE Welsh system of inviting guests to a wedding party is based on the idea of co-operation, every person being supposed to contribute to the expenses of the whisky. The same idea must have been adopted to a degree by the pair who had printed on their cards: "No cards! no cake! No wine! No kissing the bride!"

PARSON BROWNLOW declares that there are enough babies named after burnside in Tennessee to drive Sprague out of the State, should he come down there abusing the General; and Sprague rejoins that so many of the population bearing Burnside's name is a stronger rebuke on his conduct in Tennessee than anything he could say.

IN A CARD Mr. Goldwin Smith denies that he ever said, as was reported by telegraph, that "the American Press was not universally celebrated for its intelligence." The American public will be glad to recognize in this denial Mr. Smith's true character as a man of sense.

ONE OF the jokes about the Boston jubilee and its 10,000 chorus, &c., is, that it was opened with prayer by the 4,000 New England parsons.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.

An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels. 20 cent edition.

For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.

For three new subscribers and $6.00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.

For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens.

For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.

For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.

For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)

For twenty-five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.

For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.

The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.

JOHN LUTZ,
tf. *Editor and Proprietor.*

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Nov 2, 1866

New Advertisements.

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LIST OF CHOICE BOOKS.

NOTE.—Any book published by HURD & HOUGHTON, 459 Broome street, N. Y., will be sent by them, postage prepaid, on receipt of the advertised prices.

1. BREMER. Life, Letters and Posthumus Works of Fredrika Bremer. Edited by her sister, Charlotte Bremer. Translated from the Swedish by Freda Milow. In one vol., crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.

"We have quoted so much from this charming volume that we have no room for further quotations, but it is a book to be read."—*Examiner, London.*

2. THE OPEN POLAR SEA. Popular edition. By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D. With nine illustrations on wood, and a map. 1 vol., post 8 vo. Cloth $2.50. Fine edition, embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White and others, from Dr. Hayes's sketches; three full-page charts; twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author, engraved on steel. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $375; half-calf $6.

"What we have said of Dr. Haye's book will, we trust, send many readers to its pages. The Doctor's heroism is remarkable, and he well deserves to be bracketed with the late Dr. Kane in Arctic honors.—*London Athenæum.*

3. SKETCHES ABROAD WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By Felix O. C. Darley. With 15 full-paged and 74 smaller illustrations on wood. A new edition with three additional vignettes, and printed on toned paper. In 1 vol., 4to. Price in cloth, $3.50; cloth gilt, $4; morocco, $8.

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4. OLD ENGLAND; Its Scenery, Art and People. By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $8.

"This book has the advantage of concisely and emphatically pointing out many comparatively neglected objects of interest and sources of information and pleasure. 'Old England' is just the book for the departing traveller to put in his pocket to refresh his memory and make suggestive his tour.—*Boston Transcript.*

5. ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By William D. Howells, author of "Vanetian Life." 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.

"There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable and profitable."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"It is not so much what Mr. Howells sees as what he ignores that gives his readers the sense, when they have finished his books, of having been lingering over a charming narrative."—*Boston Post.*

6. VENETIAN LIFE; Including Commercial, Social, Historical and Artistic Notice of the Place. By William D. Howells. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price, extra cloth, $2.

"It is Venice directly presented to the imagination, steeped in its own peculiar atmosphere, so that we see what the writer sees, share his emotions, and are made the companion of his walks, rather than the reader of his pages."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*

7. REMINISCENCES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL. By Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL.D., Preacher to Harvard University. Price $1.50.

"On art, architecture, laws, manners and society, his criticisms are discriminating, kindly and often original; and the volume contains more information, less spite and more solid sense, than many of far greater size and pretension."—*Saturday Review, London.*

10. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fe and Back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Meline. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2.

"He is a good traveller, and, combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of travelling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

9. THE HAND-BOOK FOR MOTHERS. A Guide in the Care of Young Children. By Edward H. Parker, M. D. A new edition. In one volume, 12 mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"The volume answers authoritatively all the questions which mothers are continually asking, and removes the painful doubts with which they are continually troubled. It is indeed of such great practical value, and meets so general a want that there would seem to be no reason why it should not be considered a necessity in every family."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*

10. WOMAN IN PRISON. By Caroline H. Woods. In 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.

Mrs. Wood's record of the life of a Matron in a State Prison, is unadorned fact.

11. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER. By Belle Otis (Caroline H. Woods). In a volume, 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.

"A smart milliner could tell many a fine story. A smart milliner is 'Belle Otis,' and that is just what she does. Her narrative has all the vivacity and piquancy which belong to woman. Now it sends a keen shaft, and then follows a sally of exquisite humor."—*Albany Express.*

12. ESSAY ON ART. By Francis Turner Palgrave, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. One vol., 16mo, red cloth, gilt tops. Price, $1.75.

"Mr. Palgrave's canons of art are eminently catholic, free from any tendency to sensationalism; and, though his examples are confined chiefly to the current emenations of British culture, and his style of expression is such as carries the weight of authority."—*Boston Post.*

13. THE ART IDEA; Sculpture, Painting and Architecture in America. By James Jackson Jarves. 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. Price $1.75.

"The volume deserves the careful study of intelligent amateurs of art; and, whatever difference of opinion it may call forth, its details will be found of rare interest and full of instructive suggestions."—*New York Tribune.* junel1

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Miscellaneous.

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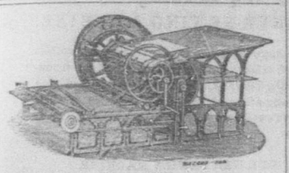

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Boegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Deibaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.55 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 1.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

Local Affairs.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.—In order to give our workmen in the printing office their regular Fourth of July holiday, we will issue no paper next week. The printer seldom gets any playtime but he insists upon having fourth of July and Christmas and we cannot refuse to grant so modest a request.

REV. DR. GEISENHEIMER will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock.

New potatoes, beets, peas, cherries &c., are in the market this week.

THE whitest, worst looking hair, resumes its youthful beauty, by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Try it.

THE seventeen year locusts have appeared in Connecticut.
They are very scarce here this summer.

THE Methodist charge of Bedford voted on the Lay Representation question on Friday last. The vote stood 30 for to 21 against.

FARMERS don't forget to call on Shiers & Jordan and see the Great Western Lock Lever Hay and Grain Rake.

REMOVED.—Jacob Barnhart has removed his confectionery and restaurant to the "*Gazette*" building one door East of the Bedford House.

WE would call the attention of farmers to the advertisement of Shiers & Jordan, who manufacture and sell the best farm implements in the county.

ROLLING IN.—The warm weather of the last few days is bringing a number of persons to Bedford. Some of the private boarding houses in town are full. There are about thirty at the Bedford Springs.

Two of the Clearfield Bank robbers were found guilty and sentenced to the State prison for four years. It appears that the third party turned state's evidence against the other two.

IN Philadelphia on Sunday a storm did damage to the amount of $100,000. Fruit and grain greatly damaged. The storm was pretty severe here, but we have heard of nothing as yet serious.

WM. SCHAEFFER has painted his residence on Juliana street. It looks very well indeed and shows to great advantage. It wouldn't hurt the looks of other buildings on this street, if they were touched up a little with the brush.

SIMON LING has erected a fine two story brick building on Penn street this Spring. It is located on a beautiful spot and will make a very pleasant home. Well done Simon. Try again.

ALTOONA has several successful fruit growers, one of whom, Mr. Taylor, has gone extensively into strawberries. On Monday last he held orders for fifteen hundred boxes, most of which he promptly filled.

THE Buckeye Grain Drill with zig zag hoes is warranted superior to all others. No clogging of the hoes when you have top dressing, weeds or anything of the kind to contend with. It will sow all kinds of grain and grass seed. Price $90.00 at the shops of Shires & Jordan Bedford Pa.

A number of persons from Bedford have gone to Gettysburg to attend the commencement exercises of Pennsylvania College, and the dedication of the National Cemetery. On the last occasion of which Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the prayer, Senator Morton the oration, and Bayard Taylor a poem.

FIXING UP.—J. R. Durborrow has been repairing his mansion on East Pitt street this Spring. At the word "*presto*" the walls exterior changed color from red to a dark drab; the walls interior disrobed themselves of an old and donned a new glittering golden suit. Pine doors were converted into walnut, common glass into french plate and so on, as pretty as a woman. "There is no place like home."

THE Secretary of the Navy, Adolph E. Borie, has resigned his office. George W. Robeson the present Attorney-General of New Jersey, has accepted the position. Mr. Robeson is a thorough radical Republican and gives general satisfaction. It is said that the office was tendered Gov. Geary, and he would have accepted, had he not been renominated for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Borie's resignation was not unexpected.

HOW TO MAKE BEDFORD COUNTY PROSPEROUS.—We have often heard young men and old complain of the poverty of Bedford County and the general lack of enterprise and improvement. But we have never heard them assign a reason for the poverty of which they complain. After careful observation and inquiry, we believe we have discovered the chief cause of the ills complained of. Young men get discontented at home and go West. It matters not what business or employment the fathers may be engaged in, their sons being in the West, every dollar of money that can be gathered from the business of the farm or shop, is sent to the sons in the West to help them along. What is more natural than that the sons should be flourishing and enterprising in their new homes as long as they can draw indefinitely on the bank at the old home? We have seen farms worn down, the buildings dilapidated and the fences decayed around many a once prosperous homestead, all, because everything the farm produced was sent to the sons in the West, and nothing kept at home to keep things in repair, much less improve them. The same story may be told with truth of almost every other calling in our community. Now the remedy must be patent to every one. We grow rich, not by what we earn and spend, but by what we earn and save. The true way to make Bedford county rich, prosperous and enterprising, is to keep our young men with us, to expend our money here in improving farms, erecting manufactures, opening mines and building railroads. Our young men may be as prosperous here as in the West, and if they are supplied as liberally with funds they will be equally enterprising. The prosperity of the West is in great part due to the large influx and natural activity of young men, and the continuous supply of funds which they draw from the old States. Any community that continues to keep its young people and its capital at home will soon become prosperous. Bedford county has sent enough young men and capital to the far West to have lined the banks of our streams with mills, factories and furnaces, to have put improved buildings and fences on every farm, to have brought every acre of arable land in the county to a high and profitable degree of cultivation and to have built railroads and turnpikes wherever the necessities of the people might have required them. It is no use lamenting the past. But we have it in our power to improve the future. Shall we not begin at once? Let us not only encourage the young and enterprising of our own community to stay with us, but invite others from abroad by presenting them profitable fields for the investment of capital and enterprise, whether in farming, manufacturing or mercantile pursuits. The work once begun, our facilities will increase from year to year. No better beginning can be made than by every one investing what he is able in the building of the railroad from Mt. Dallas to Bridgeport. This road will do more than any dozen other enterprises for our prosperity; it will make business and bring in capital. This is but one of a thousand ways in which the good work may be begun. Once entered upon it will be the sure road to prosperity.

OUGHT TO BE STOPPED.—We see a number of limbs on the trees in the Union School Campus have been broken by the scholars or some other vendals. Dead, broken and dangling limbs give an unsightly appearance to the otherwise attractive school campus and they should be carefully removed and measures taken to prevent future mischief. It should be made the special duty of the teachers to see that the trees, shrubbery, fences &c., of the grounds are well cared for, and both scholars and teachers should take pride in preserving them. We hope the school board will give the matter their prompt attention. A small reward for the detection of the criminals and the vigorous enforcement of the law, by fining and imprisoning the offenders would soon put a stop to the mischief. The mutilation and destruction of shade and ornamental trees on our streets and the public squares is becoming quite too common. The prompt punishment of some of the offenders would soon remedy the evil.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The contracts have been awarded for the remaining work to be done on the Connellsville Railroad, and the work is to be commenced at the earliest moment. The following is a list of the contractors, with the sections awarded them:

Ralf Jones & Co., sections 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101 102, 103, 104 105.
John Donahue & Bro., sections 107, 143, 144.
Myer, Brodhead & Co., sections 113, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127.
Dewees & Clark, sections 118, 119.
Patrick Keating, section 108.
John Wilhelm, section 109.
E. Kerns & Bro., sections 131, 132, 137.
Bracken & Fitzpatrick, section 133.
B. B. Gonder, sections 134, 135.
Alex. B. Buchanan, section 136.
P. R. Howley, section 138.
G. W. Harrison, section 139.
Nathan Shipley, sections 141, 142.

Several of the successful bidders belong to Pittsburgh or vicinity. Messrs. Jones & Co. are a Canadian firm, and it is said they intend to employ a large number of Canadians on their sections.

Mr. Geo. W. Harrison is of this city, and was lately Revenue Collector of this District. —*Cumberland Civilian and Telegraph.*

LIST OF JURORS.—The following Jurors have been drawn to serve at an adjourned Court, commencing on Monday, July 19, '69:

Abraham Rice,	John J. Lukens,
Milward Moorhead,	William Cyphers,
Edward Northcraft,	John A. Gump,
Abram Pershing,	John J. Hughes,
Jacob M. Barnett,	David Richey,
Joseph B. Noble,	W. B. Lambright,
George Blymyer,	B. B. Steckman,
Johnson Hafer,	Uriah Conly,
Geo. G. Sionaker,	John M. Clark,
Levi Fluck,	James Fink,
Michael Dively,	Henry S. Koons,
William Spielman,	Niven McCray,
W. H. Knipple,	Geo. D. Kauffman,
W. C. Whitfield,	Jonas Shultz,
George Hoover,	Josiah M. Lehman,
Jacob F. Hoover,	Samuel Bollinger,
Bartley Hanks,	Elias Gump,
Saml Kochenderfer	John E. Miller,
John Wolf.	James H. Graham.

Drawn and certified at Bedford the 11th day of May, A. D. 1869.

Attest: I. KENSINGER,
J. G. FISHER, Clerk. WM. KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.
2july2t

THE GREAT BUCK EYE machine again victorious. At a contest at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, on 15th day of June 1869. A premium was awarded the Buckeye No. 2 over Dodge's Ohio, the Excelsior, the Valley Chief, the World, the Russell, and the Mount Joy mowing machines. The clover and timothy were very heavy and badly lodged and the ground stony. After a thorough searching test, to which all the machines were subjected, the committee unanimously awarded the premium to the Buckeye No. 2 over all the above named machines.

JACOB FOCKLER, D. S. EARLY,
JOSHUA ELDER, ANDREW EBERSOLE,
JOSEPH SWEIGERT, C. LANDIS.
Committee.

The improved Buckeye Nos. 1 and 2, Reapers and mowers for sale by Shires & Jordan, Bedford Pa.

I. O. O. F.—The various lodges of this order in our county, will have a celebration in Bloody Run on Saturday the 3rd of July. Dr. C. N. Hickok and M. A. Points, Esq., of Bedford, will deliver the addresses. We have seen a magnificent jewel, which we understand is to be presented to Dr. C. N. Hickok on the above occasion. The Doctor's fine tastes will enable him to appreciate that handsome gift as it should be.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred in the Lanagan ore bank, Franks-town township, last Thursday. Two miners, named Silas Geesy and Wm. Young, were in the act of "charging a hole," when a spark from the lamp of one of them accidently fell in a keg containing some six or seven pounds of powder, and exploded it. Young, who was sitting immediately over the keg, was thrown a considerable distance by the force of the explosion and terribly burned and injured. At first is was thought he could not survive his injuries, but we learn that he is slowly recovering, though he will probably be maimed and disfigured for life. Geesey, who was standing immediately behind Young when the explosion occurred, fortunately escaped with a few slight burns and bruises. —*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

"MORE than a year and a half ago a daughter of Gale Heslop of Johnstown, aged nearly ten years, while sitting at her desk in school with a shawl pin in her mouth, was playfully struck on the back by a schoolmate. The action caused the pin to slip into her throat, and she exclaimed that she had swallowed it. The pin was an ordinary metallic pin, with a round black head as large as a pea—the whole measuring an inch and a quarter in length. The child experienced no serious inconvenience, but in a short time an annoying cough commenced to afflict her daily and almost hourly. She became somewhat thinner in flesh, but could eat and play like other children. Occasionally she had slight hemorrhages. Last week she caughed up the pin! Evidently it had lodged in some of the passages near the upper part of the chest."

THE Re-publication of a standard biblical work at one-eighth the cost of the London edition. The life, times and travels of ST. PAUL, "The great Apostle to the Gentiles." By the Revs. W. J. Conybeare and J. S. Howson, with an introduction by the Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Church.

Conditions.—The Work will be handsomely printed, on good paper, and will comprise all the text as contained in the London Edition, the price of which is $15.00; and will be complete in one handsome volume of over one thousand royal octavo pages, and will be embellished with nearly one hundred engravings and maps, and furnished to subscribers—

In Neat and Substantial Binding	$3.00
In fine leather marbled edge [Library style]	5.00
In half Turkey Morocco Marbled Edge	7.00

This Edition of the Work is sold only by subscription. Subscribers will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the description in every particular.

2t S. M. T. BARCLAY, *Agent.*

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy-five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

FROM the Army Hospital; the bloody battle-field the mansion of the rich and the humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk; from the mountain-top, distant valley and far-off island of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world, is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

* * * * I have been in the Army Hospital for fourteen months, speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. Three bottles have made me a well man. C. H. FLAUTE.

THERE are many reasons why the Alisma should be used instead of any other hair renewer. It will do all the proprietors claim for it; it is a larger bottle, nicely put up, and can be used constantly without injuring or destroying the hair. Many preparations are liked for a while, but eventually injure, if not destroy the hair entirely. If you would have a luxuriant head of hair, use the Alisma.

Use Seward's Cough Cure for Pulmonary complaints.

THE CROPS.—The report of the Agricultural Department for May and June is very favorable. Wheat is doing its very best all over the country. Rye, (which might rot, for all we care, as it generally goes into the still,) barley, and other grains are in fine condition. The equine population (and their owners) will rejoice at the good prospects of plenty of oats. Corn is not so forward, owing to the rains, but there is reason to expect a fully average crop.

A SCHEME is on foot among the Democrats to buy out Isaac Earnest, an independent candidate for Sheriff in that party. They played some sharp tricks in order to euchre him out of the nomination. Now they resort to money. They say every fellow has his price, and the great question is, what is the least amount of money for which Earnest will sell his *principles*?

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—We will furnish the Weekly Tribune at $1,35 per year to all subscribers to the INQUIRER. But subscriptions must be paid in advance. These are the best erms we can make for the two. tf.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

Nature is the Great Physician.

This is now admitted, by the medical profession as a fundamental principal of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit, drugging and try the bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS attest its virtues and comforts.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

PAPER petticoats at sixteen cents each in London.

THE prairies of Northern Texas have been literally covered with strawberries this season.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says it will never do to "preach cream and practice skim milk."

A NEW Orleans paper tells of a live mouse being found in a child's stomach.

THE Valley of Virginia will yield 5,000,000 bushels of wheat this season.

MACKEREL are selling in Boston at 1¼ cents each.

INDIANA is said to have a snake which is three feet through the body.

IT has been calculated that sixty persons per minute die in this world.

COUNTERFEITS on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia are in circulation.

THERE are two hundred and thirty-one thousand acres of coffee planted in Ceylon.

THE Paris *Pays* says John C. Breckenridge will yet be President of the United States.

A CROCODILE has been captered in Florida, said to be the first seen in this country.

AN Iowa farmer wants a bounty offered for squirrel scalps; they have destroyed all his corn.

THE New Jersey railroad is transporting at present, two hundred and forty tons of strawberries per day.

THE wheat harvest has commenced in Southern Illinois. The grain is good and the yield large.

JUDGE Jeremiah Black's arm, which was broken on the cars near Louisville, a few days ago, will have to be amputated.

THE Wheeling papers estimate the loss by the recent hail storm in that vicinity at from $200,000 to 150,000.

TO lay off a square acre of land, measure 209 feet for each side of your square, and it will contain an acre within an inch.

CROP reports from Arkansas, Northern Mississippi and Northern Alabama are favorable, despite the unpropitions weather for some weeks past.

THE Odd Fellows of Harrisburg have decided to purchase a lot on Market square, adjoining the Bolton House, and erect a hall to cost $100,000.

THE Maine newspapers report that the snow in the woods near Morehead Lake was, in places, up to the axles of the stage on Saturday, the 5th inst., and that until the week before the stage went on runners.

A LEAVENWORTH paper thinks it "an evidence of the westward march of civilivation" that the Kansas Legislature appropriated $1,400 for tobacco for the Penitentiary prisoners, and only $300 for preaching the gospel to them.

A LADY called recently at the office of the Newport, Rhode Island, *News*, and paid for the paper to be sent to a neighbor, who had troubled her so much by borrowing it that she took this method of getting rid of the nuisance.

JOHN MORIARTY, President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania, in an address just issued, says the Irish Republican Convention which meets at Chicago on the 4th of July, will come out in favor of universal suffrage.

THE latest returns of the vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Church, as received by mail and telegraph at the office of the *Methodist* in New York, are as follows: Number of churches, 576; whole number of votes, 32,233; affirmative for lay delegation, 23,615; against it, 8,518.

AMANDA CRAIG, a jilted virgin of thirty-five summers, has just obtained a verdict for one hundred thousand dollars against E. S. Sprague for breach of promise. Sprague is a festive old boy of fifty and worth half a million of dollars. His counsel have moved for a new trial.

A NEW YORK lady recently ordered a trousseau at Stewart's for her daughter's *doll*, which received a complete outfit in underclothing, silk and lace. One of the articles ordered was an India shawl, minature size, at $30, and a lace handkerchief was valued at $12.

THE Penn'a R. R. Co. has contracted to furnish transportation for 5,000 Mormon emigrants that are to arrive from the old country, during the present season, and be forwarded to the land of the saints, beyond the Rocky Mountains. They will arrive in detachments of 400 and 500 at a time.

GENERAL Quincy A. Gillmore has been ordered to Savannah to superintend repairs upon Fort Pulaski, which seven years ago he did his best to batter down. The Savannah *News* thinks it will be useless to repair the fort. "The missiles from the rifled cannons of Gillmore crashed through its walls, although seven and a half feet thick, with almost as much ease as a rifle bullet could be shot through butter, and the rifled gun of today is much more powerful than these whose penetrative power created so much astonishment in 1862.

A LARGE STEER.—On the farm of Isaac Stehman, near Mount Joy, Lancaster county, according to an account published in the Columbia *Spy*, is one of the largest bullocks in that county. He weighs nearly four thousand pounds, is six feet four inches in height, and measures over ten feet in circumference. He is about six years old, of Kentucky breed, and is generally conceded to be the largest steer in the State. He will remain on the above farm until next fall, when his owner, Jacob Kurtz, currier, of Mount Joy, will ship him to the Philadelphia market.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

There is more activity in the Flour market, with some inquiry for exportation, but prices remain without material change. Sales of 700 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family at $6@7 per barrel; 1,000 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 94@6 50; 120 barrels Ohio do. do. at $7 50@8, and some fancy lots at $9@10 50. There is but little inquiry for Rye Flour, and it sells only in a small way at $6 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is some little demand for prime Wheat for the supply of the local millers, but inferior sorts are entirely neglected and nominal. Sales of 1,000 bushels Red at $1 40@1 45, and Amber at $1 55@1 60. White ranges from $1 65 to $1 75. Rye comes forward slowly; 1,000 bushels Western sold at $1 30. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 3,000 bushels; Yellow at 95 cents. Western Yellow at 91 cents, and mixed at 88@89 cents. Oats are in steady request, with sales of 5,000 bushels Western at 71@77 cents, and Pennsylvania at 67@73 cents. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Christian Albright, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
2july6t JACOB L. ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY CHOICE brands of Chewing Tobaccos and Cigars, at wholesale or retail, is at OSTER'S. Good Natural Leaf Tobaccos at 75 cents. Try our 5 cent Yara and Havanna Cigars—they can't be beat. 25june3m

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

New Advertisements.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.
A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.
Yours &c, A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.
JOHN HARRIS.

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.
JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.
JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.
AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of four medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.
4june'69:1y

A WORD TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Being a short and practical treatise on the nature, causes, and symptoms of *Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis*, and *Asthma*; and their *prevention, treatment*, and *cure by inhalation*. Sent by mail, free. Address Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D,. 16 West Fourteenth St., N. Y. 18june12m

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!
By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 18june4w.

CHEAP PAINTING.

1	100 lbs of the PECORA COMPANY'S COLORED PAINT (costing
to	$12.50) will paint as much as 350
3	lbs. of Lead, and wear longer. For
COST	particulars, address S. BOWEN,
LEAD.	Sec'y., No. 150 N. Fourth Street,
	Phil'a. 18june4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST BOOK OF THE PERIOD,
WOMEN OF NEW YORK;
Or, The Under World of the Great City.
The most startling revelation of modern times. New York Society Unmasked. "The Aristocracy," "Women of Pleasure," "Married Women," and all classes thoroughly ventilated. 50 Illustrations. Address at once
The New York Book Co.,
18june4w 145 Nassau St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.
A work descriptive of the VIRTUES, and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES of New York City.
It contains 35 fine engravings; and is the Spiciest, most thrilling, Instructive, and Cheapest work published.
ONLY $2.50 PER COPY.
Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. One in Marbleborough, Mass., reports 36 subscribers in a day. One in Luzerne Co., Pa., 44 in a day. One in Meriden, Ct., 68 in two days, and a great many others from 100 to 200 per week. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Published in both English and German.
18june 4w

BE CAREFUL
WHAT MEDICINES
YOU TAKE.
When you are exhausted by over-work of head or hand, and feel the need of something invigorating, don't drink whiskey nor any intoxicating thing, whether under the name of Bitters or otherwise. Such articles give just as much strength to your weary body and mind as the whip gives to the jaded horse, and no more. Alcoholic stimulants are injurious to Nerve-health, and are ALWAYS followed by DEPRESSING REACTION.
DODD'S NERVINE & INVIGORATOR is a TONIC and GENTLE STIMULANT which is NOT attended by REACTION. What it gains for you it maintains. When it refreshes body or mind, it refreshes with natural strength that comes to stay. We are not recommending teetotalism in the interest of any faction; but long and extended observation teaches us that he who resorts to the bottle for rest or recuperation, will find, as he keeps at it, that he is kindling a fire in his bones which will consume like the flames of perdition. Turn from it. Take a tonic that will refresh and not destroy. Dodd's Nervine is for sale by all Druggists. Price One Dollar. See book of certificates that accompanies each bottle.
18june4w

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Monday, May 24, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Xpress P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	ARE10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
8 14	10.42	Riddlesburg,	7 46	2.08
S 23	10.50	Hopewell,	7 38	2.00
8 42	11.1	Piper's Run,	7 17	1.40
9 02	11.29	Tatesville,	6 56	1.20
9 19	11.45	Bloody Run,	6 40	1.05
AR9 26	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.	LE 6 35	LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR. 11.00	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.40	LE1.55

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

A BIG FUSS OVER NO PROFIT.
We are just selling for a little amusement 10,000 yards choice Styles of standard Calico prints, at 8, 10, 11 and 12½ cents, and you should see 'em grab after it. It's SO CHEAP, is the reason. G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, June25:3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Ladies, Gents,' Misses', Youth's, Childrens', and Boys' Boots and Shoes in Central Penn'a., and at prices to suit the pockets of everybody, is to be had at G. R. OSTER & CO'S. spacious new store.
Bedford, June 25.3m

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

Dry Goods, &c.

E. M. FISHER AND BABIES,
Next door to the Bedford Hotel.
GOOD NEWS AT LAST.
The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford.
We will sell GOODS CHEAPER, by 12 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county.
The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the less we sell the better we are off.
The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not have this time, but come at us for 15, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you howl.
You will all be waited on by ELI and the BABIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sun-Umbrellas, Pocket-books, &c. Linen Handkf's (Ladie's and Gent's) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUSLINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we sell NOTIONS 100 per cent. cheaper than anybody else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to $1.00. All Wool Dress Goods, from 15 to 25 cents. Ticking, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents; best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Hose, for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 60 cts. a doz., or 5 cents a piece. A great lot of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and Glassware, very cheap. Syrup, 80 cents and $1.00. $1.30 for best, as clear as honey, and thick as tar. Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon, or 15 cents a quart. These goods will *"positively"* not be sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see us, it will not cost anything to see the Goods and Babies. N. B. All these Goods were bought at slaughtered prices in New York.
E. M. FISHER & BABIES.
These Goods we will sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)
All accounts must be settled by the middle of July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection.
18june3m

NEW GOODS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.
THE CREDIT SYSTEM BEING NEARLY "PLAYED OUT," WE WILL SELL
CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.
☞ INTEREST CHARGED ON ALL ACCOUNTS AFTER NINETY DAYS.
18june A. B. CRAMER & CO.

G. R. OSTER & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF NEW AND CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COTTON YARN,
CARPET CHAIN,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
BROOMS,
BUCKETS,
BASKETS,
WALL and
WINDOW PAPER,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS,
FISH,
BACON,
SALT, &c.
WE INVITE ALL TO CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
☞ TERMS CASH. ☜
BRING ALONG YOUR CASH and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same STYLE and QUALITY can be SOLD in Central Penn

Farm, Garden & Household.

FARMERS AND THEIR HIRED MEN.

Probably the difference between farming and almost all other kinds of business is more distinctly marked in the relation existing between the employer and his laborers than in any other way; and while we fully appreciate the kindly relations which grow out of the friendly companionship of isolated residence in the country, and of employment at the same work, we have been sometimes inclined to think that if a shade more, not of superiority, but of authority, were made to mark the difference between the master and the man, farming might become a more systematic and more satisfactory business. In saying this, we would by no means imply an improval of superciliousness of demeanor, of unkind treatment or manner, or of any lessening of the most friendly relations between two classes of people, who generally, except for the simple fact that one is the employer and the other the employed, stand on the same level of education and intelligence. We only mean that no work can be successful that is not systematic. No system can be carried out in which there is not one head, responsible for the working of all subordinates, and for the conforming of all parts to the requirement of the whole.

There is a great deal of humbug in the matter of the giving of orders to farm laborers. The fact exists that the farmer is an employer and the laborer an *employe*. He is employed to do certain things, and to do them when and as he is told to. If he fails in this respect, he is, or deserves to be, dismissed from the service. He understands this perfectly well, and so does the farmer, and it is simple nonsense to convey orders in the honied phrases,—"Suppose you feed the oxen," or, "You may hoe corn awhile to day, if you have a mind to." If it is the man's business to feed the oxen, it is the master's business to tell him to do so; and, it being perfectly well understood that the corn is to be hoed, and hoed according to orders, there is no sense in seeming to leave it to the discretion of the workman. An order to do a given piece of work is just as much an order when put in one form of words as when put in any other; and in our view, it implies a lack of good sense on the part of the laborer to suppose that he is not willing to be told in plain terms,—"To-day you will hoe the corn," or, "It is time to feed the oxen." If General Grant had replied to Sheridan's famous communication by saying, "You may push things, if you have a mind to," much of the force and formal authority of his simple "Push things" would have been lost.

Most of our American farm hands have been American soldiers, and they have become thoroughly used to being told what they are to do in plain English; and we know from our own experience that they would still prefer, in their more peaceful occupation, to have all of their directions couched in unmistakable, though by no means discourteous, language. It may be thought that this is a small matter to write an article about, but it is not. The manner in which authority is exercised over subordinates is an infallible indication of its value and effect; and the quiet determination which induces a farmer to tell his men in a manly and straight forward way what they are to do, indicates by no means that he considers himself better than they are, but that his work is being carried on according to an established plan, and that his plan will be executed with that promptness and dispatch which are indispensable to success in any walk of life, whether in the army, in the work-shop, or on the farm. Men who are worth having will prefer to have their instructions given to them in a definite form, as instructions, and not as hints; and the most successful farmer, other things being equal, will be the one who, in this respect, adopts the course that we have indicated.—*American Agriculturist.*

BOTTLING FRUIT.

The question is often asked, "What kind of bottles do you use?"—I reply, any and all kinds, from a common long-necked bottle for green currants, gooseberries, and rhubarb, to pickle jars for strawberries and raspberries, up to the glass, wide-mouthed, self-sealing, patented fruit jars, which I reserve for plums, pears, and peaches, or any kind of fruit which it is desirable to preserve in an unbroken state. These narrow mouthed bottles may be sealed very nicely and effectively in the following way: Procure some pieces of new cotton cloth large enough for the purpose; then melt together an ounce of mutton tallow and a pound of rosin; a little beeswax would be an improvement. Have it melted and mixed, and standing on the back of the stove, ready when you wish to use it. After the boiling fruit has been successfully introduced into the bottle, and while in this heated state, put in the cork, if you have one, or if not, a wooden plug will answer. Take one of the pieces of cloth and tie it with a stout string over the mouth of the bottle; then cover entirely, rim and all, with the warm rosin. It would be as well to put another cloth over this, and, perhaps, more rosin; it must be air-tight. If I were to get a fresh supply of bottles, I would choose a kind the lid of which would move or slip up if subjected to pressure from within, as would be the case if fermentation of the contents occurred. I never have had such an accident happen to me, but I have been assured that where lids are made to screw tightly on to the bottle and the fruit fermented, the bottle would burst before the lid would yield. Learners in the art would do well to confine their first efforts to bottles with corks, using wax to make them air tight. —*American Agriculturist.*

To Bottle Strawberries.—Wash, stem and weigh the fruit, and to every pound of fruit allow at least one quarter of a pound of the best white sugar; put into the preserving kettle a pint of water and a pound of sugar; dissolve the sugar, and when the syrup boils, put in a quantity of strawberries,—say three or four pounds; let the kettle stand on the back of the stove until the fruit appears well heated through; then remove to the front, and when it boils briskly, bottle immediately. If quite juicy, leave some of the syrup in the kettle and add more sugar (not any water); put in more berries and proceed as before. Of course during this time the bottles will have been prepared by placing them in warm water, to prevent cracking when the boiling fruit is poured in.—*American Agriculturist.*

Pickled Walnuts.—I have procured from an English lady a recipe for making walnut pickle. She informs me that butternuts will answer the purpose, but are not so nice as the English walnut. Gather the nuts just before the kernel commences to harden, prick them through and through several times with a coarse needle, put them into a crock, pour over them a rather strong brine, and allow them to remain for three or four days; drain and spread them in the sun until they are dry and have turned to a dark brown or nearly black. Put them now into a suitable jar, and pour over them boiled spiced vinegar, using 2 ounces of mustard seed, a little mace, 2 ounces of allspice, and 2 ounces of whole black pepper, to one gallon of vinegar. A few onions may be added, if your taste will permit. This pickle may be used at any time after making, but is much better after being kept a year. After the pickles are used, the vinegar may be boiled and bottled for catsup, as it is excellent.—*Agriculturist.*

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Humorous.

Dentists work harmoniously—they pull together.

Birch-rods are said to make first-rate baby jumpers.

The first Odd Fellow (till Eve made him even)—Adam.

A lecture was lately delivered at New Haven on "Women the coming man."

A certain Western lady enjoys the reputation of being "an ornament to both sexes."

"Are you fond of tongue, sir?" "I was always fond of tongue, madam, and like it *still*."

What would this world be without women? A perfect blank—like a sheet of paper—not even *ruled*.

Many a delectable kiss has been nipped in the bud by a four-year old nuisance bringing a light into the room.

A little boy, disputing with his sister recently, exclaimed: "'Tis true, for ma says so; and if ma says so, it is so, if it ain't so."

Anna Dickinson says she will be an M. C. within ten years. Does that stand for Mother of Children?

Anna Wall, of Bangor Me., advertises that she will not pay her husbands debts, he having left her bed and board.

Why is the letter "u" more valuable than cream to a dairy maid? Because it makes "better" "butter."

"We're in a pickle now," said a man in a crowd. "A regular jam," said another. "Heaven preserves us," mourned an old lady.

An Irishman complained of his physician that he stuffed him so much with drugs that he was sick a long time after he got well.

A paregoric wedding is the latest matrimonial novelty. It takes place about the end of the first year.

"May I ask the time of day, sir?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Then, what time is it?"

"Well, now, really, sir, I don't know."

It is a pleasant thing to see roses and lilies glowing upon a young lady's cheek, but a bad sign to see a young man's face break out in blossoms.

"Stubs, my dear fellow, isn't it about time you repaid me that little loan?" "Augustus my boy it isn't a question of time, but a question of money."

"Why not have a dumb waiter?" suggested a friend.

"Because," returned the other, "I have tried them—they don't *answer*."

There are two inconsistencies in this world that are hard to understand. Everybody is anxious to go to heaven, but no one is in a hurry about it.

Why is a young lady just graduated from the female seminary like a building committee? Because she is ready to receive proposals.

If a shoemaker, in drawing to his end, waxes cold, and gives up his awl before pegging out, what will become of his sole if he is not able to breathe his last? That is the question.

Sambo had been whipped for stealing his master's onions. One day he brought a skunk in his arms. Says he: "Massa, here's de chap dat steal de unions. Whew! smell him bref!"

"What brought you to this prison, my colored friend?" "Two constables, sah." "Yes; but I mean, had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah, dey was bote of dem drunk."

An exchange pertinently says: "The Odd Fellows have had a grand general jubilee. Why don't the Odd Girls get up a celebration of some kind, and get even with the men by marrying?"

"Paddy," said a joker, "why don't you get your ears cropped—they are entirely too long for a man?" "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened—they are too short for an ass."

"Thomas, spell weather," said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils.

"W-i-e-a-t-h-i-e-r, weather."

"Well, Thomas, you may sit down," said the teacher. "I think that is the worst spell of weather we have had since Christmas."

A colored servant sweeping out a bachelor's room found a sixpence on the carpet, which he carried to the owner. "You may keep it for your honesty," said he. A short time after he missed his gold pencil-case, and inquired of his servant if he had seen it. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "And what have you done with it?" "Kept it for my honesty, sir!"

A girl was forced into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested. When the clergyman come to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, she said with great simplicity, "Oh dear, no, sir! but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."

A darkey suffering from a severe attack of chills was observed in one of the streets of Louisville. His teeth were chattering like a reaper under full headway. He was eating a watermelon on the curbstone, and some one told him that eating it would give him the chills. He looked up, with his mouth half-full, and a slice in each hand, and shivered out: "Dis is de way I tuck de chills, eaten dese tings. I got de chills on me now, boss, an I likes de watermelons better'n I duz de chills. Kase dar ain't no danger ob it makin' me shake wusn'n I duz. I'll eat disn'n if I dies 'fore I git to de rines.

Drunk Clear Through.—Jenks, an acquaintance of ours, tells a good one on himself. He says he lately spent an evening with a social crowd, and when he went home was considerably "elevated," that is he was deuced *tight*. He was fortunate to find his better half asleep. He went to bed, and, after a moment's reflection, he thought it would be policy to turn over, lest his breath might betray him, when Mrs. Jenks opened her eyes and, in the mildest manner in the world, said: "*Jenks, you needn't turn over; you're drunk clear through!*"

Don't like Widowers.—In endeavoring to take census of the government, the officers occasionly meet with such difficulties as well nigh deprive them of their senses. The following colloquy is said to have taken place somewhere, between an officer and an Irish woman:

"How many members have you in your family?"

"Niver a one."

"When were you married?"

"The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for America. Ah! well I mind it. A sun-shinier day never glided the sky of old Ireland."

"What was the condition of your husband before his marriage?"

"Divil a man more miserable. He said if I didn't give him a promise within two weeks he would blow his brains out with a crowbar."

"Was he, at the time of your marriage, a widower or a bachelor?"

"A which? A widower did you say? Ah, now go away with your nonsense. Is it the likes of me that would take up with a second hand husband. All legs and consumption, like a sick turkey? A widower! May I be blessed if I'd not rather live an old maid, and bring up a family on butter milk and praties!"

A CERTIFICAT OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's Germaa Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

A GREAT REMFDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe-guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It disolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge.* Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price Address L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr3m

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MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

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DRY GOODS,
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FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
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CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

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Several Hundred Different Figures.
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GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms,

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The account of S. L. Russell Esq., trustee of Jas. H. Beeler, W. Scott Beeler, Margrat A. Beeler, now Margrat A. Trout, and Mary E. Beeler, now Mary E. Ruby, children of John W. Beeler, dec'd has been exhibited and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at an adjourned court to be held at Bedford on Monday the 19th day of July, next, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed. By direction of the court.

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